THE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. Why It Can Be Called an Excrescence or

the Face of Nature. I have been looking into the queshouses, and have lived amongst them lodgement and shelter.

of all kinds, while the rain-water purls gargoyles, and the front door is gen-

are filled with fragments of glass of Courier-Journal. variegated colors, which convert the pure light of day into some such color as giraffe yellow or elephant purple. The Proper Way of Storing Turnips and or any other of those colors that are wholly distasteful and in no wise cheering to the soul. The doors in such an edifice you will perhaps find begirt about with large nails; and, upon opening a door of this kind, you will, in all likelihood, fall down three flights of stairs into the cellar before you studded door. Some of these houses ous colors, while others crouch savagely upon the ground, so that it is a matall kinds and colors, so that they appear altogether too hideous to look upon. Houses of this character are often ornamented with conventional designs, such as scrolls and wreaths and fishes and birds; also with pronounced checks and plaids. And these designs are sometimes picked out with a hammer or an axe, or are, perhaps, inlaid with fragments of broken bottles, which is considered a conceit altogether chaste, but which I admire not at all.

In the erection of such a house, I must think that utility is sacrificed to effect, for one finds the kitchen range in the garret, while the parlor opens into the ice-box, and a person must perhaps sleep in a bower or an eave, with his feet largely exposed upon the varandah.

Inside the Queen Anne house, there are many sorts of startling things. Hidden traps which open into the coal-bin. There are also many fireplaces of the very smallest dimensions, and these are generally filled with brass andirons and golden rod and asters. Then there are things of which remain in the ground through all sorts that are always waiting to be overturned and broken. Articles of vertu in brass and wood and gold and bronze, besides pieces of old china and thaw in the ground. But if frozen after cloth in all the new other things.

Every thing in such a house is altogether select; but, all the same. I dislike Queen Anne houses, and I think them to be in no wise fitted for habitation, and much less for such things as eating and sleeping and drinking, in each of which I conceive that a wellordered house should cut considerable of a figure. - Puck.

"HE'S ALL RIGHT."

The Expression Started by Battery A the Louisville Legion.

During the recent presidential campaign a great deal of talent in the invention of slang phrases was displayed by the partisans of the different candidates, and a number of those already in use were adopted and accentuated according to circumstances. As usual, the newspaper writers have been given the history of as many of these expressions as possible, and have in many cases probably been correct; but there is one, used by the Democrats perhaps more than the Republicans, which has never yet been assigned its proper origin. That prase is "What's the matter with Cleveland?" and its answer, "He's all right." Of course the substitution of any name for Cleveland can be made, thus rendering it available for any occasion. This, the most popular and universal of all the slang, did not have its origin during the campaign, but owes its birth to Battery A of the Louisville Legion of this city.

fair held in St. Louis. There were competitive drille for infantry, cavatry end artillery companies, and a large number of each arm entered the lists. The famous Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, were there, as well as crack may not be amiss to say that it acquitted itself honorably. The boys composing that particular section which afterward became famous all over the United States-were a pretty lively set. Among them was George of Battery A. The boys had a great deal of fun among themselves, and one of their jokes was to lay every thing that occurred on George. One night, when they had been ac- waist-coat, so as always to keep a check is as hard to sell as a case of smallcusing him of something, not now re- on his stomach.

membered, though it is thought it was for capturing a big dog while passing through Indiana, one of the boys yelled out: "What's the matter with George tion of the Queen Anne house; and I Clark?" And the answer came innow state deliberately that, in my opin- stanter: "He's all right." The quesion, a Queen Anne house is an excrestion and answer were immediately cence on the face of Nature. I feel im- taken up by the Chickasaw Guards and peled to say this thing, because I have other companies in the immediate viassociated with large numbers of these | cinity, and the night was not far gone before the city had spread throughout upon all degrees of intimacy without the entire camp. The thing seemed to bitterness or hard feeling. I can not strike every body's fancy. In using the approve of houses of this character, phrases they all stuck to George Clark's and I truly think that if they were rife name, however, and it was several at the time, it is but small matter of days before they began to substitute wonderment that the good Queen Anne other names. In the meantime the had to die, but rather that she lived as battery boys began to concertize, as it long as she did. These are the houses were. One man would ask the question that one often sees seated alone by at the top of his voice, and a dozen oththemselves in vacant lots, away out in ers would shout the answer in unison. Snooks and Snodgrass additions, but for This idea, too, caught the other soldiers. the most part standing together in such and it could be heard in every comportions of the suburbs as are called pany's quarters. When the encamplvy Leaf and Maplewood and Bitter- ment broke up, the troops carried the root. As to the roofs of such houses, cry to their homes, but it was suffered they are generally covered with so to fall somewhat into disuse until the faille striped many parapets and minarets, and Louisville Legion went to Washington sharp-pointed prongs and points of in May, 1887. At that encampment various kinds, that not even the En- there were many men who had been at glish sparrow can abide for a moment St. Louis six years before, including amongst them, but goest elsewhere for some of the Louisville boys, who loss no time in reviving their old war-cry. Then there are gables and towers The legion marched down Pennsylwithout let or hindrance. Caryatids vania avenue Sunday afternoon, and uphold the bowers and protuberances went into camp at the base of the Washington monument, and by the forth from the mouths of copper-plated next afternoon the famous old shout was ringing all around that historic erally beset with a rampant hippogriff, shaft. It spread all over Washington. or some other mythological creature. From the Washington encampment it match through-In these houses the windows are spread further than ever, until, by the placed in the most extraordinary places | time the presidential campaign opened, about the eaves and the parapets, and it had become universal.-Louisville

HOW TO KEEP ROOTS.

Beets Through Winter. Succulent roots, as turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips, require two essentials for keeping through winter-a with brass hinges, and bestudded all cool temperature and a sufficiently moist surrounding to prevent withering or drying up. Warmth and moisture, acting together, produce rot; warmth and a dry air cause speedy realize that the Queen Anne house is shriveling. Roots which are not inbuilt largely for the sake of the brass- jured by freezing, when compactly surrounded by earth, may be left in portion of the dress, appearing as a lower stand aloft on ornamental stilts of vari- the ground all winter where they grew

-such, for instance, as the parsnip, which is all the better in quality for ter of some danger to approach such a the freezing which it gets. The carhouse. And the coloring of these rot will sometimes pass the winter in houses is marked and pronounced. For the same way, but more frequently some appear to be girt with yellow it is rotted. But this treatment stripes, while others are red, with blue will not answer if the roots are stripes; and yet others are mottled and dug and then buried in earth and spotted and bedaubed with paints of afterward frozen. They must remain where they grew; and as they have gradually enlarged in growth, they have crowded and pressed the earth outward, and thus left no interstices. An unbroken face of earth surrounds them. Even potatoes may be frozen without much harm if thus left and thawed in the soil where the tubers grew, but any crevices or interstices in the soil will spoil them.

These facts teach some useful practices in storing roots for winter. Such as turnips and parsnips, which shrivel easily, must be well and compactly surrounded with a porous, moist substance, as fine or pulverized moss, slightly damp sawdust or peat. Those which do not require moisture, such as potatoes, will keep well if only always cool (not cold). On the other hand, winter fruit like Baldwin, Greening and Russet apples, may be packed in dry bran or dry forest leaves, which will partly protect them from cold currents of air, and prevent rot-

The same general principle will apply to roots of nursery trees. Those winter, have the roots and the soil in which they grew thoroughly frozen, but no harm happens to them if they digging, and thawed in contact with the air, they will as certainly perish. And they will be greatly injured if not killed if, when heeled in, large interstices are left in contact with the roots. Finely pulvervized earth should be placed in close contact with them .-Country Gentleman.

THE CAMEL'S HUMPS.

They Are Mere Lumps of Fat, Collected

ting or wilting.

Structurally, of course, the humps are nothing-mere lumps of fat, collected under a convenient fold of the skin, and utterly unprovided for in the framework of the skeleton. When the animal is at its best and well fed, they are full and plump, standing up on his back firm and upright; but on a long journey they are gradually absorbed to keep up the fires that work the heart and legs, and in the caravan camels which arrive at the coast, the skin hangs over, an empty bag, upon the creature's flanks, bearing witness to the scarcity of external food during the course of his long, forced march from the interior. A starved small camel in this state of health far more closely resembles a Peruvian llama than any one who has only seen the fine, well-kept beasts in European menageries or zoological gardens could readily imagine.

desert than food; and against want of water, therefore, the camel has had to provide himself, functionally at least, if not structurally, quite as much as In 1881 there was a big military afagainst want of herbage. His stemach has accordingly accuired the nower of acting as an internal reservoir, and he can take in as much water at the Bahrs or Wadys, where he rests for awhile on his toilsome march, as will supply his needs for four or five days together. companies and artillery sections from There are some differences in this all over the courtry. A section of the respect, however, between the two Louisville Battery was there, and it chief varieties of the camel. The best adapted to sandy deserts; the Bactrian, a product of more varied and better-watered country, is larger and stronger, but less patient of hunger and thirst, while at the same time it Clark. George is living in this city can manage to subsist and to make its yet, though he is no longer a member way into somewhat rockier and more rugged country .- Grant Allen, in Popular Science Monthly.

But water is even scantier in the

FASHION LETTER.

In a Blaze of Royal Gory and Magnificence-Variety in Dress and Colors-The Rage for Green, Etc.

[Special New York Correspondence.] The world of fashion is in a blaze of royal glory and magnificence, and nearly all the styles are established and announced for the forthcom ng season of gayety. The close of one Presidential erm and the opening of another is always accompanied by a great display of dress and much gayety. The Pompadour gowns, tacse of the Directoire, and the picturesque Empire styles are the models universally quoted and followed. No one of these fashions of various eras is strictly adopted, however, but characteristics of each of these special models is noted in a single costume. The restoration of Pompadour patterns has also brought French designers and colorists to the fore once again, and demonstrated that they possess still all their old-time superiority. Very beautiful brocades of the "stand alone" quality are sent over. New Parisian gowns still show striped fabrics intermixed with plain materials in every grade of costume, from the simple housedress to the very grand reception gown. made of Lyons

of Pompadour brocade in heavy Turc satin, alternating with one of de Soie. As there is no uni versal mode of dressing, it can not be affirmed tumes that out. However, it is very cerfashion of entirety, in the make-up of certain costumes. is exceedingly

popular. For nstance, a Directoire gown of rich golden olive cloth reveals the edge of the dropskirt, the vest, collar and cuffs of pale ecru pilot cloth braided with green and gold soutache. The hat, whether toque or turban, is of the cloth of the costume trimmed with a raided band of the ecru fabric, and the fur-lined muff is made of olive cloth decorated with a similar band. Winter costumes for visiting and the promenade are Russian-like in their combination of cloth with fur, as the far is no

longer merely a trimming but becomes a

skirt, as vest, fichu and coat. The long shaggy furs are in great use in these combinations, as welf as the short-haired seal-skin, beaver and Astrakhan. English and Russian effects prevail in promenade toilets, and long, graceful Empire and appear, made of very handsome broadcloths in serpent blue tinged with gray. A vivid and stylish shade of Roman red, mahogany, terra cotta. Florentine blue, and many rich shades of green in superb tones. Indeed there is a rage for green which constantly inreases. Lovely toi-

lets of every tint are imported, and in millinery, as in dress, it takes a very conspicuous place. At a recent fashionable wedding in Washington nearly two-thirds of the elegantly attired guests were tailor gowns, or trained toilets of green in one shade or another, one notable toilet being of pine green corded silk combined with apricot faille overlaid with emerald bead embroidery. Gray another highly popular color. Sea guil, dove, fawn-gray and "wintry sky" being favorites. Sea gull gray is lovely with gray-white cloth in combination, this nearly covered with silver braid-work. Many of the handsome box patterns have beautiful borderings in

but brilliant cashmere devices. The new graceful and protective cloak dresses are made of German broadwinter colors, and trimmed with bands of black shaggy fur with cape, collar and muff en suite. They fit to perfection. and all the fullness is massed at the back just like a dress skirt. The natty French guard walking coats are elaborately braided, and bordered with narrow bands of fur. The Spanish jack-

very finely woven

et is another stylish model with its black silk passementeries flecked with gold on the jacket-fabric of deep blue or Russian green cloth. These are also decorated with cords and aiguillettes with long gold points or spikes. House jackets are made of almond-colored or Roman red camel's hair; these in Russian style, with blouse vests, braided in fine arabesque patterns The jackets are bordered with cashmere bands. The large "picture hats" are made of olive, golden brown, dahlia or black velvet and are weighted with sweeping ostrich plumes. The princesse bonnet for visiting and church, and the Spanish poke with its bewitching peek-a-boo brim for the theater and opera, are the height of style. The wee poke is made variously of white or silver grey velvet, trimmed w.th

tulie and glittering gem-set ornaments. -"I can only be a sister to you, George; nothing more." "I'm afraid that won't do, Miss Clara. I have five grown sisters already, and, to tell you the truth, they are not favorably disposed toward you; they think a match with you would be the mistake of my life." "In that case, George," said day."-N. Y. Sun.

-Bobby was at a neighbor's, and in response to a piece of bread and butter politely said: "Thank you." "That's right, Bobby," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say Thank "Yes, ma told me I must say that if you gave me any thing to eat, even if it wasn't nothing but bread and

-For both parrots and vellow fever we are indebted to the Antilles. Yellow fever lasts only three months, while a parrot will, with ordinary care, last fifty years, and persons who have had both prefer the epidemic. It -A greedy man should wear a plaid is fatally easy to buy a parrot, but he pox. -N. Y. World.

COPIED FROM NATURE.

Science and Art Owe All Their Knowledge to Mother Earth's Teachings.

Most of the skillful devices invented by men for doing fine work rapidly can be traced to nature, where for countless centuries they have been new appliance of mechanism might be plied with salt. shown that his idea was as old as the fully study the natural world. The ful ginger, one teaspoonful soda, salt. burr stones of the mills are another Mixed soft and roll out. Bake. style of the molar teeth which grind | -For cholera, take a fowl as soon as all the grist that feeds men and beasts. noticed, coop it up, feed it soaked The hoofs of horses are made of bread and plenty of black pepper; parallel plates like carriage springs. don't wait for it to eat, but feed it with The finest file of human manufacture a spoon. Make it eat or it will starve. is a rough affair compared with the If taken in time this will usually ef-Dutch rush used by cabinet-makers. fect a cure. The jaws of the turtle and tortoise are natural scissors. The squirrel carries able dish is made by filling a deep pie chisels in his mouth, and the hippopot- dish with sliced sour apples, over which amus is provided with adzes, which are is is poured a generous supply of moconstantly sharpened as they are worn. lasses; cover with a crust and bake The carpenter's plane is found in the until the apples are soft. Eat hot, and jaws of the bee. The woodpecker has pour cream on each piece as served. a powerful little trip-hammer. The diving-bell imitates the work of the water-spider, which constructs a small cell under the water, clasps a bubble of air between its hind legs, and dives down to its submarine chamber, with the bubble, displacing the water gradually until its abode with fishes con- the trees. Only a small quantity tains a large airy room surrounded by should be applied at a time. - Western water. In laying its eggs on the water | Plowman. the gnat fastens them into the shape of a life-boat, which it is impossible to sink without tearing it to pieces. The iron mast of a modern ship is

strengthened by deep ribs running along its interior. A porcupine quill is strengthened by similar ribs. When engineers found that hollow beams were stronger than solid ones, they only discovered a principle that is very commonly used in nature. A wheat straw, if solid, could not support its head of grain. The bones of the higher animals are porous, and those of birds, where lightness and strength are most beautifully combined, are hollow. The framework of a ship resembles a skeleton of a herring. Aeronauts try to copy the structure and movements of birds. Palissy, the French potter, studied seaside shells to learn the best method of fortifying a town. The shipworm is an admirable tunneler, boring his way through any submerged timber, and lining the round passage with a hard casing. The engineer Brunel took a hint from this animal, and was the first to succeed in tunneling under water. - Science Gossip.

Winter Feeding of Milch Cows.

quantity of milk is most sure to diminish, but the milk is richer. And so we see the winter-butter dairies run without loss, while those which supply milk to customers fall short in their supplies and lose money, although the customers are benefited by the better with water. There is better help for this loss, however, than this dishonmilk prices. This is done by judicious feeding. The following daily rations will keep up both the quantity and quality of the milk: We give not quie maximum figures; the quantity may be slightly increased or diminished, according to circumstances: Corn fodder, fifteen pounds, or twelve pounds of hay, to which may be added five or six pounds of good straw; corn meal, four pounds, and to this it would be well to add four pounds of wheat or rye bran. When the fodder, hay or other forage is of indifferent quality, about two pounds of cotton-seed meal should be used, which will make up for the deficiency in the fodder.

The milk produced by such feeding is rich in cream, and the skimmed milk has great density, and is rich in color and flavor. Where it and our home butchers can help us to is not convenient to procure cottonseed meal, corn meal and mill feeds may be used with advantage. Three pounds of corn-meal and the same of coarse bran or middlings will make a helps that I have not. If my home rich food for a cow, given with hay, market demands English mutton, corn fodder or even with good straw.

But for the winter the great resource of the dairyman is the root crop. A few hundred bushels of mangels or sugar beets are of remarkable value, and if half a bushel daily be given, chopped up finely, or pulped up in a machine made for the purpose, with hay or fodder cut fine and all well mixed together, the yield of milk will not only be greatly increased, but the health and digestion of the animal will be preserved .- Farm and Fireside.

How to Fatten Old Cows.

There is a wide-spread prejudice against cow beef. The butchers do not like it because a fattened old cow has a larger proportion of waste than a young animal, and as often fattened, the beef is apt to be tough. There are many exceptions to this, and some farmers claim to know how to fatten cows so that their meat shall be tender and delicious. The main secret seems the girl, drawing herself up with it is not heating nor constipating. as well as he does his own brother, haughty grace, "you may name the Feed enough roots, pumpkins or en- but whose names he could not call off when this vegetable was especially his little book contains entries somebundant and cheap .- Philadelphia

-Three towns in Georgia, which zere built about one hundred years and prosperous, have been deserted and are now in ruins. They were the towns of Petersburg, Lisbon and Vienna The cause of their downfall was the advent of steam navigation and nullroads, which created new centers o commerce.

HOME AND FARM.

-A teaspoonful of salt in each kersene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer and better light.

-Experience proves that cows which have a due allowance of salt give milk in a handsome colonial clock-case. operating. The discoverer of each richer than those which are not sup-

-Ginger Biscuit: One coffee cup hills. It is claimed that the inventors sour cream, one and a half coffee cups of the future will be those who care- maple sugar, one and a half teaspoon-

-Molasses Apple Pie: A very palit--One of the best mixtures for

sprinkling around fruit trees, both as a fertilizer and to keep away and destroy insects or other pests, is to take one part salt, one part lime and two parts wood ashes, mix thoroughly together and scatter around the stems of -Paint used in the fall retains its

color and otherwise lasts longer and better than if put on in the heat of summer. Rooms not papered may be made more cheery all winter if whitewashed now. The roofs and clapboarding can be examined and repaired to advantage. Cellars need to be cleaned out and the doors and windows

-There is little difficulty in retaining potatoes in nearly as good a condition as those freshly dug, provided the temperature is kept so low that they will not sprout or grow, the skin being nearly impervious to moisture so that they will not wilt. Beets, turnips, and especially parsnips, become withered and dry in a comparatively short time, and it is essential to imbed them in a suitable packing substance to prevent the escape of moisture.

-It is certainly much to be regretted that so few farmers keep accurate records of their operations. A double loss results to themselves and to the public. It is an absolute loss to any man to have no actual knowledge of his business affairs, based upon recorded facts. And it is a public loss Milch cows require extra feeding in to have no accurate record of the rewinter time to keep up a generous sults of the most important industry of flow of milk. During this season, even the country, being that upon which with the most careful feeding, the the prosperity of all others is found to

DIVERSIFY THE MUTTON.

The Cheapest and Surest Way of Making Money Out of Sheep. There should be a definite aim in suiting the markets with our mutton quality of the milk. And just here is as well as our wool. Our home woolwhere the dishonest milk producers en mills require certain grades of would equalize matters by diluting wool. Usually, a woolen mill has been located with a view to using the domestic fleeces of the region in which est dilution-selling water at good it is located. It might be unwise in a wool grower to embark in growing a grade of wool that would have to be sent to a distant market. The expenses of transportation, commissions, insurances, etc., which are to be paid before returns are made, may be no triffing consideration, hindering fair profits. Aside from these, there is some satisfaction in selling at home. This line of thought may serve to illustrate what I am saying of tho mutton product of a region.

It is good business sense to raise what will sell rather than what we have a prejudice for. We find most direct profits from raising the best products at as little expense as possible, for the markets we best understand. Usually, our home markets will meet all these conditions. Our home manufacturers valuable information as to the particular grades wanted. Because one man raises export mutton is no just reason why I should. He has information and heavily fatted, that gives a thick gravy and strong, mutton flavor, it would be unwise in me to produce the mutton that luxury demands--that with finest grain and the most delicate and exquisite flavor.

No American idea of mutton suits the prejudices of an Englishman. Our tastes are different; our climatic influences make a most marked difference in our tastes and the wants of our system. Hence, American independence should dictate to us what to raise and use. It might be well to study anew all conditions, fitness, economies, markets and methods from a home standpoint. We want the cheapest, surest, new money out of our sheep .-Farm and Fireside.

Queer System of Book-Keeping.

A little man, who runs a prosperous drug store on Cottage Grove avenue, has a system of book-keeping that is to be to fatten quickly and give a due probably without a duplicate from one proportion of succulent food. The end of the city to the other. His dishigh quality of English roast beef is tinguishing trait is an inability to relargely due to feeding on roots or man-member names. He has a score of gels. Oil cake is better than Indian customers whom he has traded with meal, for the reason that though rich for years, and whom he knows by sight silage to keep the digestion good, and to save himself from hanglag. The enough grain to fatten quickly. The consequence is that when three or four best beef I ever ate was that from an | of these customers have called in one old cow that had been fattened mainly evening, and have made small puron refuse Hubbard squash in a season | chases which they wished chalked up, thing like this: "Man with the Black Whiskers, eigars. 25c." "The Shortnecked Man, Paregoric, 10c." "The Handsome man with the Gray Dilldalls, go at what was thought to be the | 50c worth of Jamaica Ginger," and so ead of navigation on Savannah river. on. This is the only set of book-keeping and which bade fair to become great that the little drug-store man indulges in, and he says his creditors are all good and never let him lose money by it. But it would be interesting to know how he'd address his envelopes if any of his debtors let their accounts run long enough to necessitate the anding out of bills. - Chicago Journals.

IDEAS OF INVENTORS.

"TOOTOMETER" has been invented which will make a noise that can be heard

A gas stove has been invented to riva the book-case folding-bed. It is concealed A NEW carpenter rule has been invented by a Boston mechanic. It is of novel con struction, and aside from its uses as a rule makes a very handy bevel or square, in

which legs may be adjustably clamped in any desired position. An ingenious blind boy. Willie Perkins, of Ewensboro, Ky., is said to have invented a writing machine for the blind and to have received \$5,000 from a San Francisco firm for the right to manufacture and sell

the machine in the United States.

A Baroshcoar (Conn.) inventive genius has perfected a lecomotive attachment, in the nature of a phonograph, whereby every blast of the whistle is recorded, together with the exact time at which it occurs. This will be of great use to railways sued for

DR. EISENMANN, of Berlin, has invented a piano which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Boehm, the inventor of the metal flute. Another novelty will be that, by moving the electro-magnets, the timbre of the tone is changed; for example,

from that of a violoncello to piccolo. Mu. Epison has, it is stated, devised a doll with a small phone graph inside, which talks when the handle sturned. The phonograph is placed in a r ceptacle within the chest of the doll and t' : handle protrudes. When it is turned the vords appear to issue from the doll's mouth. Edison has also devised a clock which an sunces the time by speaking, the talking pparatus being, of ourse, a phonograph.

Masons will be interested in the invention by an Eastern man of two kinds of plastering composition. That to be used for the first coat consists of sand, sawdust. plaster of paris, slake: time, sugar and car bonate of soda, while that for the second coat is made of cream of tartar, pumice stone, sugar, lime and plaster of paris, each composition being compounded and applied in proportions and fter a manner de scribed. Both compositions have been pat-

WE are in receipt of a bound copy of Ayer's Almanac for 1889, embracing editions in ten languages. Specimen pages of pamphlets in eleven other tongues are also included. All the peoples thus represented have now an opportunity to read of the cures effected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and Ayer's Pills, so long standard family medicines in this country. The accuracy of the astronomical calculations, as well as the other tabulated matter contained in this work, commends it to all in need of a valuable and reliable almanac. We may add that the annual issue of Ayer's Almanac is about fourteen millions—far exceeding that of any other work of the kind. This is certainly a proof advertises are appreciated by the world at large. The familiar yellow-covered pamphlet can now be had at all drug stores.—Overland News.

THE revivalist says that men have no faith. Wonder did he ever see a man bite into a store pie! —Philadelphia Call.

Signs One Can't Mistake. Among these are yellowness of the skin and eveballs a furred tonone nausea, pains in the right side, sick headache and consti-pation. They unmistakably indicate liver disorder, for which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a superlatively fine remedy. Use it promptly and at given intervals. Malarial complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and trouble with the kidneys, are also rem-edied by it.

The girl who seeks to marry for the sake of a bank account is quite likely to be check-mated .- Merchant Traveler. "Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil"

Has done more to relieve and cure Consumption, weak lungs and general weakness than any known remedy. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. A social proverb-man proposes, but

A COUGH, COLD, or SORE THROAT should not be neglected. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give

A WITHERED buttercup is butter little HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar cures Coughs and bronchitis and consumption. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A MIST-ERIOUS proceeding-going shead

LIVE-STOCK SHIPPERS AND FEEDERS .-Read ad. of C. C. Daiy & Co. other column.

A DRUNKEN man is said to walk with THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, December 10, 1888 CATTLE-Native Steers..... 8 8 40 @ 5 ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

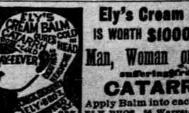
| CORN—No. 2 White | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 3 20 @ HOGS—Sales at ... 4 85 @ WHEAT—No.2... 92% No. 2 27 @

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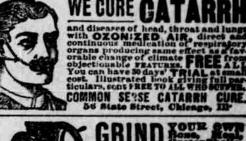


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